

Norwich Bulletin

and Courier

122 YEARS OLD

Subscription price (in advance) for a month, \$1.00
Six months, \$5.00
One year, \$10.00
Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.
Telephone Office 444.
Bulletin Editorial Room 33-3.
Bulletin Job Office 33-3.
Willamette Office, 25 Spring St., Telephone 244-2.

Norwich, Monday, Nov. 25, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches received by it, and also the right to use the same in any form and for any purpose.

CIRCULATION

Nov. 23, 1918, 10,468



"Right is More Precious than Peace"

SECRETARY M'ADOO'S RESIGNATION.

Unless politics proves to be at the bottom of it, in which case anything is to be expected, the country cannot view otherwise than with surprise the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. In a casual manner expressions have been given to the belief that Secretary McAdoo was laying his course, or having it laid, whereby he would be the democratic candidate for president in 1920 provided the war was over by that time and now that the armistice is in effect and the war is virtually at an end it is entirely possible that he is getting ready early for such a campaign.

Such, however, is only supposition. Secretary McAdoo has not intimated anything of the kind and has in fact endeavored to emphasize the point that in addition to needing a rest he finds it necessary to return to private employment in order that he may get more money for the maintenance of his family than is paid by the position to which he was appointed.

Since the secretary took office it can be appreciated that his duties have been greatly increased. It would seem that he had enough to keep him busy and his attention been entirely given to the business of the treasury and general of the railroads. In a casual manner expressions have been given to the belief that Secretary McAdoo was laying his course, or having it laid, whereby he would be the democratic candidate for president in 1920 provided the war was over by that time and now that the armistice is in effect and the war is virtually at an end it is entirely possible that he is getting ready early for such a campaign.

OUR PRESS MISSION.

When you stop to think of it there can be no wonder that there are expressions of surprise over the announcement that the committee on public information has selected sixteen of its members and sent them to France for the purpose of "keeping up a world wide propaganda to disseminate American accomplishments and ideals." They are known as the official press mission from the United States to the peace conference, it apparently being considered that it is necessary for this government to be represented by public agents just as it was to contribute the main attraction at a Paris three ring circus across the water.

Some fear that this body of public agents would be the only representatives from this country who would be allowed to report the proceedings of the peace conference has been allayed by the announcement of Chairman Cress to the effect that there will be no effort made to prevent responsible newspaper men outside of the government forces from reporting the proceedings unrestricted, but it would be interesting nevertheless to know whether under the recent taking over of the cable lines it is planned to give the right of way to the press commission. Inasmuch as they are to interpret American ideals it is to be expected that their duties will be confined to publicity for consumption outside of this country, but it would seem that the delegates from this country would be perfectly able to make themselves understood if indeed American ideals are not already pretty well understood from the part which we have played in the war, and from the manner in which the position of this country has been explained. The commission has a theatrical list.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

That the casualty list as the result of the operations in Europe has mounted much higher than was estimated is shown by the announcement made by General March, chief of staff, to the effect that the total number up to the time of the signing of the armistice is 226,117. Under the first estimate 100,000 was the number it was considered would not be exceeded. Since then it has been figured that 105,000 might be reached, so that it could not help but cause much surprise when the statement was made that the total number is more than twice that figure.

The explanation for the heavy increase apparently lies in the fact that the complete list is for a large part made up of trivial wounds which have not been previously reported. Wounds which did not necessitate hospital treatment and which therefore had not been included in the casualty

list. That this is so is indicated from the fact that the list of wounded reaches the large total of 179,825 and a great number of these were apparently so slightly hurt that they were not included heretofore even among those announced as slightly wounded. This makes it plain that the wounds were of a decidedly minor character.

But it is nevertheless shown that the first estimate was too low by the figures now given which show that the casualty list, including the deaths in action, from wounds, disease and other causes, severely wounded, prisoners and missing, or the casualty list on the basis which has been given each day will probably total 125,000. This is doubtless due to the severity of the fighting which took place in the last few days of action, which as we are now learning was especially heavy.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL.

Many suggestions are being made relative to the action which should be taken to commemorate our soldier dead. There can be little or no question but that there will be fitting recognition taken in due time to this end by the erection of soldiers' and sailors' monuments even as was done in memory of the dead in other wars, and it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be no half century delay in this respect as was the case in some instances relative to the Civil war.

The suggestions which have been made include memorial arches, some of which will be temporary and some permanent, but these come from Washington a recommendation that memorial groves be planted to commemorate the soldier dead. Such an idea is not without its good points. There is hardly a community which cannot find an excellent and fitting place for such a grove even in addition to a monument which would be even more permanent, but it would seem to be not a bad idea if the grove plan did not meet with approval to lay out a special highway or take one that is already developed and flank it with trees on each side so that in the years to come it will be one of the attractive spots of a city or town. It could be done with remarkably good results and with the understanding that as time goes on that such of the trees as fall to grow or those which may be destroyed from one cause or another should be replaced, meaning a perpetual victory highway.

How extensively the recommendation will be adopted cannot be foretold but it is certainly a move which every community should be anxious to make as the least recognition to be shown to those who have made such great sacrifices, and especially to those who have been, maimed or will never return.

RETURN OF THE RAILROADS.

Action in accord with what was to be expected is that which has been taken by the association of owners of railroad securities looking to the return of the railroad properties to private ownership, or the prevention of their being taken over by the government which would further complicate the return at the proper time.

The railroads were taken over as a war measure. It was seen that they could be operated as a single system to a much better advantage than under the previous plan of private control with its confusion and limitations. The roads were therefore taken over as an emergency requirement with the result that old time competition has disappeared, restrictions have been withdrawn, funds have been advanced by the government to provide new equipment and rates have been advanced. Under the government control the roads have been allowed to do business in many respects as they had previously sought to do but were never permitted to do so.

When the railroads were taken it was stipulated in the legislation that the control might continue for a period of 21 months after the war, but there was no anticipation but what they would revert to their owners thereafter, and the steps which are being taken now are apparently for the purpose of securing that return with the least difficulty.

It is not to be expected that the railroads will be permitted to go back under the very same conditions which existed when they were taken. Such would hardly be desirable in many respects. The experience which has come with the war has shown where new and better methods of operating the roads under private ownership could be secured and it is but proper that they should be adopted, but that should not be allowed to stand in the way of the return of the roads as it was expected they would be returned when they were taken.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Even under the new scale of prices it is painfully plain that a ton of coal requires no more room than it ever did.

It didn't take the people of Metz long to reach the conclusion that they realized that the Germans had gone eastward for good.

It looks as if the ex-king's family was going to have a better understanding of what the common people mean when they talk about moving day.

The decision of Secretary Daniels to use the Eagle boats now building in the insular service means that a large waste of war money is going to be prevented.

Ever though it may have taken Great Britain some time to get going, the big casualty list shows how great a sacrifice it made to see that right was victorious.

The fact that Germany's feet was dismantled long ago to equip the U-boats simply makes it unnecessary for that country to do as much work now in order to comply with the armistice.

In some places the idea of naming new streets after war heroes is being adopted. But due care should be taken to see that the streets are worthy of the names which they will bear.

Now that the censor has been discharged we ought to hear some interesting inside stories of the war as well as many others regarding the wonderful strides which have been made in perfecting our war machine.

This country has made an excellent record in developing a fighting machine and it is equally important that it should do as well in bringing about the demobilization, perfecting the necessary readjustments and getting back to a peace basis.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

In baking a cake it is well to remember that a sponge cake requires a lower temperature than a cake made with butter.

Thin woolen blankets are most practical for country use in the winter, because they can be easily laundered.

Odd pieces of fruit, such as one banana, an orange, or an apple, are mixed with lemon gelatin to advantage.

Tough steak should be chopped and mixed with diced potatoes and then baked. Grated cheese over this dish improves the flavor.

When closing the house for a vacation don't forget to leave the freezers ready for lighting. Don't forget the cat and don't lock it in.

Do not destroy any net from old curtains. Cut into squares of desired size and stitch together, and they will make excellent wash cloths.

Don't handle the dough any more than necessary when making biscuits, doughnuts or cookies. The more you handle it the tougher it will become.

On your return from vacation don't forget to let the water run for some minutes; it will put you on the safe side as regards water microbes.

There is economy in buying some of the household supplies in bulk—baking soap and starch, for instance, will all keep. Soap really improves with age.

It is a good idea to put the freshly laundered sheets at the bottom of the pile in the linen closet. This makes it possible to give the sheets equal wear.

In papering a room, remember that large patterns and dark colors make the room seem much smaller, and a plain paper, if light, will make it seem larger.

REPAIRING PLASTER.

To repair a break in the plaster of a room wall mix equal parts of plaster of paris and white sand with water to a smooth paste and apply immediately. Smooth this over with a knife or piece of cloth. As this mixture hardens very quickly prepare only a very small quantity at a time.

CRUET FERN DISH.

A handsome fern dish for the dining room table can be made from one of the old fashioned four or five bottle cruet stands that custom has banished from use for some time past. The stand may be painted in any color, or a tin in to hold the earth, a removable one, in which leaves are made for drainage, and fill this with small ferns.

LONG SKIRTS.

The lengthened skirt is steadily making headway, though it is not as yet by any means a dominant note. The extremely narrow skirt is likely to be the longest. These narrow skirts have a tunic.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

The best protection against colds and influenza is plenty of fresh air. Open all the doors several times a day and thoroughly air the whole house.

Fresh air is more forcibly heated than stale, hence, it saves fuel as well as health to have good ventilation.

All winter leave at least one screen in a window in each room. Cover it with muslin—an old four piece is excellent for this purpose. In this way fresh air is secured without a draft and draft is kept out.

Sleep at night with the windows open. The body replaces the waste of the day, during the sleeping hours and plenty of oxygen is its first aid.

The medicine chest should be carefully gone over every month and any unused medicines thrown away. It is most important to have the closet in good order that things may be easily found.

NECK ORNAMENTS.

Possibly it may be because the front of the frocks are so extremely plain, and therefore women feel that they need some sort of decoration to relieve the rather flat look, that all sorts of neck ornaments have found such great favor in the past few months. Once upon a time we were quite content with a string of imitation pearls, which could be worn with almost any frock. But today the demand is for an assortment that varies in color and design. It might almost be said that each frock has its own neck ornament or chain.

The most popular style at present is what is known as the victory charm. These are usually large flat, disk shaped pieces of either metal or celluloid. Sometimes the ornaments are in the shape of a heart, and again one sees a design that is carved. Still another variety is not only carved, but also incriminated with colored stones. Usually the victory charm hangs from a chain that is worn as the neck, so that the charm hangs half way between the hollow of the neck and the waistline. There is no set rule that the charm must hang from a chain, but many of the smartly dressed women are wearing them attached to a narrow black ribbon about the same length as the chain.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Pockets are shirred at the top so as to appear very full.

Dark tailored dresses are relieved by colored silk piping.

Capes may have small fur bound collars to act as umbrellas.

A striking scarf is of black tulle faced with metal tissue.

Tunics which drop in points at the side are very graceful.

Transparent material panels a heavy dress with much effect.

One side of a skirt may be very much draped and the other not at all.

A charming frock is of rose georgette and is washed with brown velvet.

Rows of military braids form a high choker collar of a blue acetate dress.

Three inch buckles of gun metal give a costume of serge a military effect.

A dress of heavy wool has no other adornment than handsome buttons and a small fur cape worn short in front.

An attractive hat is made with a high, narrow crown of black silk beaver and a wide brim of pink angora wool.

In the manner that silk flowers were formerly used on dinner gowns of black tulle.

Gloves are dyed to match brown furs, including all shades from the soft light brown in marten to the rich brown of kolinsky.

The "chose polaire" finished ribbon of an eighth inch width is used effectively instead of narrow braid on tricotine street frocks.

The military influence is noted in short length nutria coats, made with four inch notched lapels and with leather buttons, a straight standing col-

lar and tan leather belt.

A little diamond shaped opening at the hips.

A striking cape is made of black satin, lined with white satin, and has a huge collar of monkey fur.

MORNING JACKET.

Dotted Swiss is as charming for morning jackets as for the more elaborate rest robes. Its crispness is a joy and it responds beautifully to careful laundering. An excellent way of making a sensible and comfortable morning jacket is to proceed exactly as one would for a shirt waist and at the upper part just as carefully.

Cut off any extra length at the waist line, add a straight around belt as wide as is desired, gather the bottom of the shirt waist part to this belt and along the other edge of the belt sew a trim of material. The sleeves may be as elaborate as desired, as one wishes, and there may be added a deep collar in the back, cut away to a point in front to be quite comfortable.

VOGUE OF THE SASH.

However it is introduced, the sash is a distinctive feature of the autumn frock. Even the tailored serge, fashioned severely, with high collar and long tight sleeves, boasts a sash there to lend one a chic model for the day. The sash being of the material and terminating in a wide bow at the normal waistline in the back. Another use for the material sash is on the tailored frock, one example being an old rose velvet gown worn by a young girl in one of the new plays. It is a delightfully simple gown, one-piece, medium width skirt and wide girdle and is made of the material. A narrow band of Kolinsky outlines the round neck and edges the modified kimono sleeves.

The sash, on the order of the evening accessory, is of medium width and finished with balls and tassels of silk, is still in vogue, and it is particularly adapted to the trim little gown of tricotine or the equally supple wool scrim.

LAUNDRY HINTS.

Two tablespoons of paraffine mixed with a bucket of boiling water, with which clothes are to be scrubbed, will make them beautifully white and smooth.

By putting a teaspoon of olive oil in the water when washing, chambrays and other light colored fabrics, when dried, are much softer and less liable to crack.

An easy way to dry wet curtains and to be sure they will hang straight is to put them on the radiator until they are dry. They fall in graceful folds when dry.

Instead of using a clothes wringer, put any kind when boiling clothes put in a teaspoon of soda ash or turpentine. It not only saves your clothes, but also saves coal, as they require but little boiling.

A small piece of oiled cloth placed in the boiler in which handkerchiefs are boiled will give them a perfume that will last.

CLUB SANDWICHES.

Cheese has steadily jogged up in the scale of popularity until almost twice the quantity is used today than was consumed the time last year. It has a great advantage in the fact that it is always ready and can be eaten with or without further preparation, if preferred.

In the home a sandwich filler, its possibilities are almost unlimited. Cream cheese has long been a favorite, as it spreads readily, but equally good is the home made cottage cheese for this purpose. Here are some suggestions for making club sandwiches by combining cottage cheese with various other ingredients:

1. Make the sandwich of three or four slices of toasted wheat bread, one or more being spread thickly with cottage cheese. Lettuce or water cress and salad dressing are also good. The use of the filling may be varied to suit the taste or the larder.

The sandwich is cut diagonally across and served on an individual plate with the halves arranged in diamond shape. It is desirable to toast the bread on one side only and to cut it immediately after toasting, as otherwise the pressure of cutting crushes out the cheese and spoils the appearance of the sandwich.

The cut slices may be placed together again, while the sandwich is being filled and the filling may be sliced through with a sharp knife. In addition to the cottage cheese, these club sandwiches may contain: 1. Tomato, lettuce, mayonnaise dressing; 2. Thin sliced cold ham, spread with mustard, lettuce, mayonnaise; 3. Sliced tart apple, nuts, lettuce, mayonnaise; 4. Sliced orange, watercress, mayonnaise; 5. Sliced Spanish onion, pimento, lettuce, mayonnaise; 6. Two tiny strings of bacon, lettuce, mayonnaise; 7. Cucumbers, lettuce, mayonnaise; 8. Lettuce, mayonnaise; 9. Sweet sandwiches may be made with layers of cottage cheese and marmalade or paste made of dried fruits. For these the bread must not be toasted and lettuce may be substituted for the dressing. These sandwiches should not be used.

SOUP HINT.

In making beef soup, or lamb broth, add the onions as soon as the meat begins to brown and there will not be any bean rice.

BROILING MEAT.

When broiling, if the fire is too hot, sprinkle over it a thin layer of fine ash or a handful of salt. Better still, use a folded sheet of newspaper on the fire and put on the lid; when the paper has burned out its ashes will smother the fire sufficiently and you can broil the meat without burning.

KITCHEN LORE.

A mixing spoon approved by cooks is one with a perforated or slit bowl, which is more effective for beating eggs, better and sponger than the old-fashioned spoon with the plain bowl. The slit spoon is also much easier to use.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Canada has over 5,000 female bank clerks.

In Japan 80 per cent of all factory operatives are women.

In Russia the increase of women in technical industries is 74 per cent.

Women may be employed as conductors on the Toronto (Canada) trolley cars.

Forty-six women draftsmen are now employed by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Miss Yone Suzuki, the wealthiest woman in Japan, at least more than \$100,000,000 in American money since the war began. Her war brides have been copper, rubber and sugar ventures.

GOOD FOR DUSTERS.

Silkoline is superior to cheesecloth for dusters because it leaves no trace of lint on the furniture.

TO KEEP BREAD FRESH.

Bread will remain fresh for several days if you soak a small, new sponge in water and place it in a saucer in the bread bin.

RECIPES.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes.—Boil the potatoes; mash until smooth with butter, milk and a teaspoon of syrup; season with cinnamon and brown in

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

LOOK AT TONGUE! REMOVE POISONS FROM STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS



Syrup of Figs only look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruit taste. Full directions for child's use on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Squash in Ramekins.—For this dish use pumpkin, Hubbard squash or crookneck squash. Boil, drain and mash smooth; add butter, lemon juice, cinnamon, and a little syrup; bake in ramekins or baking pan. Pass ramekins hot from the oven after the plates have been served.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Boys Bear Up Bravely.

Many American soldiers when treated in evacuation hospitals refuse to admit being badly hurt even when their wounds are most serious and painful, say Red Cross workers who serve chocolate and cigars to the boys.

"Look at my partner over there. He stopped three pills, I only got two. Serve him first," said one Missouri boy to a Red Cross worker passing out hot drinks.

"Nothing the matter with me. I'm lucky, my buddy was killed," another man told a worker as she put the rubber bulb into his mouth so that he could sip chocolate while lying on a stretcher in a hospital train.

Another boy said that all he wanted was a little talk with an American girl.

A man with four wounds complained bitterly at being sent back after he had captured a machine-gun nest single-handed and taken eight prisoners. "Only right," he repeated over and over again, "and I promised my girl back in Missouri that I would get at least twenty before they'd see me."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The world is not yet quite certain about the status of the Hohenzollerns. There have been hints that he is to return to Germany. The soldier sons of the Kaiser who never got near bullets, by the way are now pleading with the military to allow him to return. Accompanying this announcement is another which says that the Kaiser has never officially abdicated. All of this is interesting to the world and we might add just like the German, if he does return it means no complications—Bridgport Telegram.

Our boys are making a historic march into Germany and they do well to go in battle formation, prepared for any emergency. It must

THIN PEOPLE NEED BITRO-PHOSPHATE

How It Increases Weight, Strength and Nerve Force In Two Weeks' Time In Many Instances

"Take plain bitro-phosphate," is the advice of physicians in thin, delicate, nervous people who lack vim, energy and nerve force, and there seems to be ample proof of the efficacy of this preparation to warrant the recommendation. Moreover, if we judge from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arm, neck and bust, and replacing thin shoulders and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who are usually due to starved nerves. Our badder need



Miss Josephine Davis, reporting her own experience with BITRO-PHOSPHATE, says: "It is remarkable what I did for me. After a few days I began to feel a strength I had never felt before. I gained twenty pounds in four weeks."

more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency as well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by Lee & Osmond and all good druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphate food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear. Dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

CAUTION.—Although Bitro-Phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, owing to its remarkable nerve tonic properties it should not be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

COMING? NO!

THEY'RE HERE
TODAY 2.15—TONIGHT 6.45

AUDITORIUM THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK—NEW SHOW MON., WED., FRI.
FUN AT TOP SPEED
GOOD COMEDY CATCHY MUSIC
A REAL BEAUTY CHORUS
AND THE KING OF ALL FUNMAKERS

NAT FARNUM

TODAY'S FEATURE PICTURE
"BAREE, SON OF KAZAN"
James Oliver Curwood's Famous Book Thrillingly
Screened in Big, Silent Places of the Far North
CURRENT EVENTS—ALL THE LATEST NEWS

Not be forgotten that the Hungarians, while defeated have not shown a trace of repentance for their infernal conduct. They are at heart as ugly, mean, brutal and treacherous as they ever were. They are like a reptile with its fangs drawn—and hope to have them grow again. If the Germans had any illusions about their standing with subject and conquered people they now have their concert jolted by the ardent, rapacious and enthusiastic manner in which the American, French and other Allied troops are welcomed in Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium—Bristol Press.

There is one national sword prominently the shining one of the world, according to the chief swashbuckler, that should be converted into a ploughshare with all possible speed, for civilization has determined that as a sword it must forever rust in its scabbard. To make the allusion correct, the Krupp plant at Essen ought to lose no time in re-adjusting its machinery to the production of shovels, hoes and harvesters—Providence Bulletin.

Never judge the cook in the kitchen by the cook book in the library.

DAVIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
The People's Favorite
WM. S. HART
In the Six-Part Western-Drama
"Staking His Life"
After twenty years, far removed from the tragedy of his boyhood, he still plays the game alone, and is known as the swiftest gambler and straightest shooter in Arizona—William S. Hart at his best.

BREED THEATRE

Today and Tuesday
HAROLD
Lockwood
In the Screen Classic Production
PALS FIRST
Directed by Edwin Carow
ADAPTED FROM LEE WILSON
DODD'S DRAMATIZATION OF
FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT'S NOVEL
BILL'S BABY
2-PART COMEDY
HEARST-PATHE. NEWS

DANCE AND FAIR

Given by K. & P.
—AT—
PULASKI HALL
NORWICH, CONN.
Monday and Tuesday,
November 25 and 26, 1918
DANCING 8 TO 11 P. M.
LANG'S ORCHESTRA
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

SKATING RINK

OLYMPIC HALL
AFTERNOONS 2.30 TO 5
EVENINGS 8 TO 10 P. M.

IN THE LEAD ALWAYS

That's where we are with our splendid stock of feedstuffs of all kinds—Hay, Grain, Oats, Chicken Feed, Etc., Etc.—all clean and wholesome, and of the highest quality at the lowest prices such can be sold.

A SQUARE DEAL EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK

Chas. Slosberg & Son

Telephone 490 3 Cove Street